Amusements To-day.

Abber's Park Theatre-Lawn Tennix. American Institute—Establish Eljon Opera House—Prome. Booth's Theatre—Palintes. Blaverty's Theater-Carmen. Binverty's 5th Avenue Theater-An American Girl. water & Blat's Concert Hall-Concert. M. dison Square Theatre—Hale Kirks.
Bictopolitan Concert Mall, Braziens, 7th av. and Gat at Ruble's Gorden—Arout the World in Righty Days. San Francisco Minatonia, Rostway and Stited. Standard Theatre-La Pille du Tambour Major. Theatre Comique—Mulligan Guard Picnic, Union Square Theatre—Descrit Crathell, Wallack's Theater-Av You Like It. Windsor Theater-St Storam.

Three twenty-nine.

The Officeholders Rampant.

Sceretaries, comptrollers, auditors, chiefs take part in the elections of Indiana and Ohio. They form the right wing of the grand army of retainers, who are made to contribute of their pay, to vote, and to shout for the regulation ticket. Their first duty is to sustain the Administration. Their second duty is to draw the highest possible salary, and to do the least possible work. Their third duty is to denounce the Democrats, and at present to proclaim HANCOCK

These regular partisan troops will be absent from the capital until after the 12th of October, receiving full pay all the time and without any deduction for the lost weeks from the month of holiday allowed in every year. They are going on a political frolic at the expense of the working people, with the sole object of striving to keep themselves and their employers in office.

All over the country more than a hundred thousand officeholders are actively engaged in efforts to prolong the present misrule, and to perpetuate the party of extravagance and corruption in power. Their hot zeal is obtruded offensively everywhere, and the people, who are their masters, are treated as servants under the orders of the crew who stole the Presidency and are now running this Government as a close corporation

These are the specimens of civil service reform in whose behalf the Republican machine is now worked, with a cry of the dire effects to follow a change of Administration, by which they might be made to work for a living, instead of plundering the Treasury, We are not sorry they have shown their hands this time.

Couldn't Blame Him.

When Gen. SUTTERFIELD told Senator CONKLING that he had made up his mind to support HANCOCK, Mr. CONKLING replied that he did not blame him.

But for the necessity of keeping in line for future operations, and more especially for the nomination of GRANT in 1884, Mr. CONKLING himself would probably make no pretence of supporting GARFIELD. He is forced to drink of the cup, but he is not pressing it to anybody else's lips.

It is in fact a bitter draught to the "Old Buard," and has been apparently but little sweetened by Garrield's enforced and hypocritical concessions. A single taste did the business for Senator Cameron, who straightway took to his bed of a lingering illness which bids fair to last through the mpaign.

That Letter.

Judge Black says that Gen. GARFIELD agreed to take the Credit Mobilier stock, and did actually take dividends upon it." This was the statement which Gen. GAR-FIELD himself made to him. "Fearing that depart from it, I wrote him, beseeching him to stand fast upon the defence he had made to me, but the party would not let him."

The Republicans have been fond of quot-Ing Judge Black. Will they now produce the letter alluded to above? It is in Gen. GARPIELD's personal possession, and if it does not prove that he confessed privately facts which he publicly denied under oath, be will not be slow in publishing it.

Conkling and Cotton.

Never in the commercial history of this city has the demand for merchandise, manufactures, and every product of Northern skill, and handicraft, and enterprise been greater than it now is, for the South and for the Southwest. The eighteen millions of people in sixteen States, who constitute what is called by politicians the "soild South," do not believe, and they are right in their unbelief, that the merchants, bankers, traders, shippers, manufacturers, importers, and exporters, whose brains and energy have made New York the great centre of commerce and of moneyed operations on this continent, desire to repel them.

They send their cotton, rice, sugar, tobac co, phosphates, and early vegetables and truits to this market for sale. In the development of these and other industries, since the States were relieved from the grip of thieving carpet-baggers, imposed upon them by Republican Congresses, they have exhibited a growth that has astounded the civilized world. Year after year this progress has regularly continued, proving, beyond the possibility of successful denial, that the condition of the producing population must be peaceful, harmonious, and contented, to attain such extraordinary results.

White labor and black labor have competed for the distinction of being foremost in industry, and have worked side by side without serious jar. Old prejudices are fast dying out. Great landed estates of A former time have been parcelled among small holders, and the effect is seen not only in the enormous increase of the leading staples, but in the prosperity of the producers. With the augmented means of education, the colored youth is rapidly improv-Ing in intelligence, and when thrift is added to enlightenment, the future of that race

may well be regarded as promising. The products of the South and Southwest brought to this port and handled here amount to hundreds of millions every year, and they are almost without competition from any other part of the globe. The profits of this trade are vast, and they are more than doubled by the exchanges in merchandise and manufactures which are returned as the proceeds of these sales. We import their foreign goods, and we make their domestic goods of nearly every description, from a pair of hose to a piano, and from a gridiron to a locomotive.

These people are our nearest and best oussons and daughters. Thousands of them are educated at our colleges and universities. They throug our watering places, hotels, and mountains for four or five months in the year, and now that they are able to | important as they are in themselves, may buy freely and to pay surely, their trade is | well seem insignificant, when we consider

of the best. Their interest and our interest for good government, for fraternal relations, for economical administration, for sound money, for fair distribution of burdens, and for equal responsibility before the law, are exactly identical, and are not separated

even by a geographical line. Having suffered all the horrors of civil war, the plain people of the South first of all sought peace with the conqueror, not only from policy, but practically as a matter of bread. They were disgusted with the politics which had led them to ruin, and they were well inclined to accept Republican rule. Had there been the least wisdom at Washington, this opportunity would have been seized.

Mr. CONELING, Mr. BLAINE, Mr. CAMERON, Mr. CARPENTER, Mr. LOGAN, and other professional politicians now think sectional strife a national blessing, and a crusade against the South wise policy. Mr. CONE-LING substantially told the merchants, bankers, shippers, manufacturers, and traders of this city that they ought not to hold any intercourse with a people who only produce six millions of bales of cotton a year, and he also told them these people were criminal in the eve of the law for refusing to support of divisions, clerks, and messengers are the Republican machine. Mr. CONKLING already leaving Washington in swarms to spoke for his party and with the authority spoke for his party and with the authority of a leader. He spoke for GARFIELD and the rest of them, including EVARTS.

The Dulcigno Demonstration.

The coercive action to which the great powers are now committed in pursuance of the so-called European concert has plunged them in a quandary of a most embarrassing character. How far are they prepared to go, in the well nigh certain event of resistance on the part of Turkey; and at what point can they stop short, having once entered upon measures of positive hostility? The overt object of the naval demonstration at Dulcigno looks simple enough; but its immediate and inevitable results will involve serious complications, while its ultimate consequences must in all likelihood entall transformations and disorders of the most intricate, momentous, and disruptive

It is, perhaps, more accurate to say that the motive actuating England, France, and Italy in this business was simple enough, but that the aims of other powers which have sent contingents to the fleet in the Adriatic were less open and straightforward. So far as the GLADSTONE Cabinet are concerned, there is little doubt that they contemplate nothing more than the enforce ment of a single clause of the treaty of Berlin, that, namely, relating to Montenegro, and that they have hitherto believed the end could be attained by the presence of an English squadron off the coast of Epirus through the mere display of force, and without the necessity of firing a single gun. There is no reason to suppose that the Governments of France and Italy looked forward to any other issue of the demonstration, though it is not certain that they transmelled their commanders by the same orders as those which prohibit the English Admiral from landing a single man to occupy the disputed ground, or to cooperate with the Montenegrin army. What wider liberty of action may have been permitted by their instructions to the vessels of Russia, Austria, and Germany, is as yet unknown; but it seems clear that these powers must have purposes in view quite inconsistent with those of their associates. If anything is certain in the obscure conditions of the Eastern problem, we may be sure that Russia desires rather to precipitate than to postpone a rupture between Turkey and the guaranters of the treaty of Berlin; that she does not mean the sick man of Stamboul to die a lingering death, but would rather put him out of pain as soon as possible, and allow his assets to be duly administered among his heirs. Now Austria, partly of her own motion, and partly at the shrewd instigation of BISMARCK, has set up a claim to a large share of the Ottoman inheritance, and she cannot therefore suffer Russia to his political friends might influence him to take the lead in a policy of pronounced and

> at the moment of dissolution, and to take part in the autopsy. Influenced by his early religious training and by his spiritual advisers, or goaded, it may be, by Russian counsels to his ruin, the Sultan has bethought himself, somewhat tardily, no doubt, that he is something more than an ordinary monarch; that in his capacity of Caliph he is commander of the faithful, the spiritual head of Islam, the successor of MOHAMMED, and the delegate of Gop on earth. He has fortified himself. or he has been adroftly infused, with the conviction that he cannot, without monstrous sacrilege, abandon to the infidel another inch of Moslem soil. Under these circumstances, his counsellors cannot well be blamed for the shuffling, ambiguous tone of the Porte's diplomacy during the past few months; and now at least they have flung off the mask and announced their master's resolution that the Christian powers cannot have Duleigno or any other part of Ottoman territory without fighting for it. In a word, the Sultan is not frightened, but rather nerved to desperation by the threat of coercion on the part of the European concert; and should the demonstration at Duleigno go no further than the British instruc tions have contemplated, it will prove as

empty exhibition.

Empire would unquestionably incline. If

the patient is really on his death-bed, the

Hapsburg monarchy proposes to be present

Whatever may be done by the English and French squadrovs, it is most nulikely that the vessels representing the three empires of Russia, Germany, and Austria will withdraw from Dulcigno amid discomfiture and derision, or s ay to watch, as passive spectators, a conflict between an overwhelming force of Turkish regulars and the small Montenegrin army. Their commanders would probably receive an order, as they would surely deem it a duty, to render all the aid in their power to the Montenegrins, who have come forth in pursuance of an agreement with the Western powers to take possession of land which by treaties and compacts has been declared their own. Suppose, however, that a European force is landed from a part or the whole of the allied fleet, and that the long disputed and deferred cession of Dulcigno is at length carried out by violence, where is the process of unflinching intervention, thus begun, to end? Once applied to the Montenegrin question, on what pretext can the same summary solution be withheld from other knotty problems which it is almost equally incumbent on the executors of the Berlin treaty to promptly deal with; the Greek boundary question, for instance, the question of Macedonia, the question of Armenia, and, behind these, a question on which Russia and Austria cannot possibly agree, viz., that of incorporating Roumella with Bulgaria in a single principality? These They are intermarried with our are matters which will immediately, logically, and irresistibly press for settlement the instant that a foreign force is landed on Albanian soil from the ships now crulsing off Dulcigno. Yet such issue-, urgent and

their obvious and irrevocable result, namely, the instant and complete collapse of the Sultan's civil authority and of the still wide-reaching spiritual influence of the Caliphate.

The Nomination of Judge Rapallo.

The unanimous nomination by the Demoeratic State Convention of Judge RAPALLO. for the office of Chief Judge of the Court of Appeals was a fitting testimonial to the learning, capacity, and integrity of that

judicial officer. In praising Judge RAPALLO we do not detract from the equally high character of his friendly rival for the first judicial honors of the State, Judge Folger.

Mr. Evarrs, of counsel for the defendants, made an argument last evening.

It would be queer if the upsetting of an Italian Rear-Admiral from his boat into the water should prove to be the only naval demonstration at Dulcigno.

Now Jones of Nevada joins the innumerale caravan of disgusted Republicans. No GARPIELD for JONES!

Lower and lower sinks the water in Brooklyn's reservoir, and higher and higher rise the hopes of Brooklyn's lager beer sellers. It is interesting to know that GRANT,

CONKLING, and LOGAN did not go to Mentor to confer. During their brief stay under DE GoL-YER GARFIELD'S roof-tree they talked about the weather. Gen. GARFIELD need suffer no consideraone of delicacy to delay the publication of

Judge Black's letter to him, in which Judge

BLACK urged him not to depart from the story

he had told him, namely, that he had agreed to

take the Credit Mobilier stock, and had received the dividends upon it. No such considerations were suffered to stand etween the public and the equally private letter to Mr. BLAINE, and Judge BLACK's public allution to it is a sufficient release of all such obligations. But can GARFIELD afford to publish it?

In telegraphing Lieut. Doane to make arrangements for getting a seniing steamer to continue the Arctic colony project next year, Capt. Howeark is possibly making a noise to cover retreat. It is doubtful whether the project will survive or revive after its recent experience. But if Capt. Howgare should feel next year like trying it again, it might show a fine spirit of confidence on his part to command the expedition himself, instead of sending another officer of the army in his place.

A race, luckily a short one, between men and horses, or between men and a horse, is in preparation for this city. This sort of pastime is not likely to be a permanent one here. Practised in the way it sometimes is, the sport is repulsive, and at best it is one of those matches between unlike things that are never satisfactory. Perhaps the best feature of the recent nan-horse race in Chicago is that Mr. JERE DUNN, for cruelty in driving his horse Crockett fined \$25. It is the dumb animals whose interests most need to be protected in these races. The human contestants can presumably take care of themselves.

The people of Pennsylvania have not within their borders a better man to send to Congress than GRANT WEIDMAN of Lebanon. nor a worse, for the same purpose, than Sam Bau of Dauphin, the factorum of Don Cameron, and the foreman of the Grand Jury who was re lied upon to protect BILL KEMBLE, and who did his best to serve his masters. In this case at least the choice is plain between the genuine Democratic article and the genuine Ring article, the latter being uncommonly rank and

Three-masted schooners long since ceased to attract attention, their usefulness having caused them to multiply since their first introduction into the merchant service some years since. A four-masted schooner is more of a rarity. One such is now at Boston, being the first vessel rigged to carry four fore-and-aft sails ever seen there. It appears, however, that she was originally designed to have only three, and the fourth was an afterthought. was launched last summer, and has made but two short voyages thus far; in these, however, she has shown good speed in all styles of sail ing. It will be interesting to see whether the eral satisfaction with three-masters prompt an imitation of this four-master.

ROSCOE CONKLING was affable to the rude Ohioans. When they interrupted him in their rough Western way, he paused good-naturedly, istened to what they had to say, and even answered their simple questions.

It is safe to say that if the Coney Island Iron Pier Company offer another \$1,000 prize next year, the coupons of their tickets will be preserved more carefully by some persons. It looks as if some unbeliever had this year thrown away a valid claim to a thousand-dollar check.

Isn't this opening of the GRANT campaign of 1884 in 1880 rather too previous?

These are red-letter days in the calendar of the country boy. The apple trees in the orchard groan under their load of rosy fruit, and the chestnuts have begun to natter down.

Another historic doubt: Whether GAR-FIELD really enjoyed the call GRANT, CONKLING and Logan paid him on Tuesday.

Although the exigencies of public life may have forced him now and then to request that a bribe should be allowed to go as a loan or a fee, GARFIELD is capable of candor. He told Mr. McVEIGH on Tuesday that he hoped the Republican party would carry this election.

The Passing of Binine.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: The knight with fear and with repreach is on his wry to the limbo of politicians who have had their little day, and have ceased to be formidable. The defeat in 1876 gave him an impulse downward, the repulse at Chicago this summer contributed a force which has sent him more swittly in the plane of his descent, and now, precipitated fairly along the easy way leading

precipitated fairly along the easy way leading to "dumb forgetfulness," politically speaking, he is nearing the coint beyond which the office-holder must abandon hope. Our political history furnishes hardly a single parallel to his speedy elevation, nor is if likely to match his rapid decline. The charmer has lost his power over Maine voters; or, to change the figure, the magnetism doesn't hold out, and the magnet cannot be recharged with its subtle force.

An interview with a Republican of that State, who represents the average of personal attachment to Mr. Blaine, and who has been under the spell for years, revealed to me the disenchantment. Paine cannot foretell correctly he cannot maintain his composure when the votes are coming in the cannot keep his men in line, as he used to do, when the election day has come. This was the substance of the wal of this voter, who had trusted in Mr. Blaine's sagacity, and had lancied that it was only necessary for the plume to appear to roll the tide of battle on the adversary and overwhelm him.

The Senator, twice defeated in Republican

The Senator, twice defeated in Republican

The Senator, twice defeated in Republican national conventions, has been merely a political jurgler, and his tricks have ceased to draw; now the very men who have sat in the front scats and cheeved are loginging to make him of his costume, to declare that the sleight-of-hand is not up to the promise of the hills, and that the show is a fraud.

To call the roll of worthles who run the party in Maine, Mr. Blathe at the head, is not refreshing to the men whose eyes are now opened, and who know that they have done the lard work and handled only the small change. If the issue could have been joined in an off ed, and who know that they have done the bard work and handled only the small change. If the issue could have been joined in an off year, Mr. Buine would have been joined in an off year, Mr. Buine would have been hid low under an adverse majority of thousands of votes. In other States his du't an husness bubble and achievements repel tossible admirers. The feeding in Maine now is that he has gone back on his party, by personding thom that a great victory was in store, and then turning roundand saying that 3,000 of them were tought by the descrived Fusionists. A memorable year setting which has even Grant politically executed and Blaine sawn assunder by the fine-sciped instrument in the hand of 74,000 voters!

BRUNSWICE.

MOVING THE GREAT APPLE CROP. Montreal Competing with New York in Ship-

Over 21,000 barrels of apples were shipped from this city to European ports last week, and from all the ports of this country outside of New York 20,000 barrels more were sent. This week the shipments from New York will amount to about 30,000 barrels, and the other ports will also show increased shipments. A despatch from Montreal yesterday said that large shipments of New York State apples were being made in European vessels from that port. Last week over 6,000 barrels went from Montreal, and this week several cargoes of apples have been sent from Charlotte, a port on the lake near Rochester, to Montreal for shipment. A member of the firm of John Nix & Co., fruit merchants in West Washington Market, said, vesterday, that the cause for the deflection of trade to Montreal was easily explained. Freight charges from Montreal were 2s. 6d, sterling per barrel, while from New York they were four shillings sterling. How far Montreal would get New York's trade remained to be seen. Some of the steamship lines here were refusing to take any more apples this week, owing to the rish of other freight, and no reduction of tariff was expected. treal, and this week several enrgoes of apples

rush of other freight, and no reduction of tariff was expected.

Applies which sell in this market for \$1 to \$1.25 a barrel fetch from \$1.50 to \$2.50 in British markets. Liverpool and Gasgow are now the principal markets, though Bremen and Hamburg are taking some shipments. Although prices are low, the foreign market this year is unusually active, owing to the failure of the ergo all over England and the Continent. The yield in this country is enormous, certiags the largest ever known. It is "apple year" in nearly every State in the Union. The young orchards in Maine and New Hampehire are loaded down, and the Hoston shippers, who generally come to New York for their supply, have all they can handle at home. The Western markets are also giutted with the home supply of apples. In 1878, which was a good apple year, \$33,000 barrels of the fruit were sent abroad. This year it is estimated that 500,000 barrels will be shipped.

POLITICIANS AT A FAIR.

Making Up Their States for Nominations at Minenta-Premiums Given.

Never before since the formation of the Queens County Agricultural Society has there been so large an attendance at its exhibition as there was yesterday. Sheriff Wright, with a force of deputies, kept good order. The only arrests made were for drunkenness, and the only theft reported was by Capt. Charles Post of Glen Cove, who, as he was stepping aboard the Glen Cove train at Mineola, last evening, had his watch stolen. The watch, a gold one, vaiued at \$200, was presented to the Captain several years ago when he retired from the com-mand of the ill-fated Seawanhaka.

There was a large attendance of politicians of both parties, who made up their slates for the

f both parties, who made uptheir slates for the lominations at the coming County Congres-ional and Assembly Conventions. The Demo-ratic slate is understood to be fixed as follows: for Congressman. Ferry Belmont; District At-orney. Benjamin W. Downing; Surrogate, Inarles De Kay Townsend; Assembly, First District, Townsend D. Cocks; Second District, leongs Bulmer. The Republican slate is said to be: For Congressman, John A. King; Dis-rict Attorney, William S. Cogswell; Surrogate, James G. Garretson; Assembly, First District, Villiam J. Youngs; Second District, Peter Instam.

William J. Youngs; Second District, Peter Hasiam.

The half-mile track was in fine order, and there were trials of speed for the several premiums. The first premium for farm horses was awarded to R. H. Soper; second to W. J. Willis. The premium for four-vear-olds was wen by E. Duryea's tik. g. Prince; time 2:55, 2:58, 2:59; for single road horses, by G. H. Pake's ch. g. Harry; time, 2:49%, 2:48; for pair of horses for the road, by T. Distrow's Maud and mate; time, 2:51, 2:46%; for stallions 7 years old and over owned in the county, by S. Jackson's George; time, 2:40, 2:41, 2:43%.

The fair will close to-day.

NEW YORK STATE FISHERIES,

The Report of the Commissioners as to what has been Done in the Past Two Years.

The report of the Commissioners of Fish eries of the State of New York for the two years ending Dec. 31, 1879, says that the stocking of the State's waters has been gradual, but nevertheless apparent. It would be more apparent. says the report, if there were not invariably in he neighborhood of every restocked river or lake many men who persist in fishing out of season. A few persons can in this way ruin fisheries that should be a valuable common property to a large neighborhood. Like other ommon rights, that of fishing is liable to invasion, and selfish and improvident men are coninually encroaching on such rights. This impoverished the fisheries and rendered necessary the present expensive restocking; and the fisheries will be made worthless again more quickly than before, in consequence of the increase in population, in spite of all that can be done by artificial cultivation, unless active steps are taken to prevent it. It is not enough to proshould not be allowed at any time to an extent should not be allowed at any time to an extent greater than the increase of the young will admit. Restrictive inwa are either a dead letter or they are defied racklessly. The Commission, however, does not alm to stock the 647 lakes, besides rivers, streams, and coast lines, in the face of this wastefulness, indifference, and neglect, but has set free their young fish where there was such an overwhelming sentiment in favor of protecting the young fish that premature destruction was improbable. Even while this care has been taken, some setfish fishermen have brought the Commission's labors almost to naught.

breight the Commission's moors insight.

Brook trout are the most expensive fish to breed and rear, and the Commissioners dared not undertake their cultivation until expressly directed to do so by the Legislature. Their fears have proved to be wholly unfounded. The trout is the most highly esteemed of the fish that inhabit the waters of this State, and their reintroduction has given more satisfaction to the public than any other work of the Commission. Probably no section of any State in the rentroduction has given more satisfaction to the public than any other work of the Commission. Probably no section of any State in the Union of equal area has such a capacity for yielding fish food as Long Island. It has cold streams and ponds for trout, warmer and larger lakes for bass and saimon trout, brackish bays for cysters and migratory lish, and the ocean for a Storehouse of varieties. Even neglect abuse, and over fishing have not exhausted its resources. The Commission proposes to cure over fishing by making fish so picutiful that trout will not be worth ten cents a pound, and then the fishermen will have no inducement to steal and sell front. The young trout on Long Island, even when confined and fed on the unnatural food which is the best that man can supply, grow hearly twice as fast as in many inland streams and ponds. It is not unsual for stall-fed trout 2 years old to weigh a pound spicee, and they will average three-quarters of a pound. Sea fish are also diminishing, though more slowly than fresh water lish, and they also, says the report, should be cultivated on Long Island. Hatcheyles of sait and fresh water fish can easily be carried on at the same piace and with title additional expense.

The attempt to introduce California trout

and fresh water lish can easily be carried on at the same place and with little additional expense.

The attempt to introduce California trout into New York waters is successful. So vigorous are they that an angler accustoned to catching brook trout will at first flud it difficult to handle them. They take the fly as readily as a front, and make a better fight against capture. They will grow to six, eight, or possibly ten pounds. The head waters of the Hudson, Mohawk and Genesse rivers are to be steeked. In 1875 out of 500 eggs recoved from California 300 hatched, aveil, and when they were 3 years oil began to shown. Only 25 had ded. The 275 gave 64 000 eggs, which, excepting 17,000 retained for breeding purposes, were distributed froughout the State, In the spring of 1879, 250 of the oid fish were still alloy, and they produced 94,000 young. All were distributed but 34,000, and of these scarcely any were lost. In January, 1880, the stock consisted of 250 that were 5 years oid, 17,000 2 years old, and 34,000 I year old. Next year there will probably be 4,000,000 young. These are the California mountain trout. The McCould River trout are also raised. They grow to be very large and will endure water of a high temperature. Some millions of salmon trout ergs have been hatched at the fishing stations on Lake Outario at great expense and labor, and they will soon be ready for distribution.

Shad hatching, says the report, repays the

stations on Lake Outario at great expense and labor, and they will soon be ready for distribution.

Shad hatching, says the report, repays the outlay a hundred-fold. At Catskill 2.760,000 young fry were turned loose in the Hadson, and at Camp Green 3.920,000—the Livest season's wors in the met five years. Since the culture of this fish becan larger shad have been sold. Formerly a six-pennel shad was unusual. Now they are e-moon, and eight pounds are not uncommon. The annual shad yield in Connecting is loss than half a million, and as New York probably does not produce those than Camedout, the artificial introduction of 6,000,000 young shad outst have a great effect.

Experiments have successfully been made in crossing diff rom breads and even different species of fish. The following varieties have been crossed. Founds salment rout with male the great samples and the first male childern former brook trout with male fresh water herring, formal or out front with male fresh water the first samples. For all forms the first male California samples, female shad with male striped bass, and i made shad with male herring. The hybrids are more shy and wild than their parents. The cross of the shad and herring have been cought in the rocky shallows of the Hudson, and as they are probably not migratory, can be taken with red and line.

In 1879 Fro. Baird of the United States Fish Commission sent the New York State Commission.

eloners 500 European carp for stocking ponds. The European carp were not intended so

The European carp were not intended so much for the Northern as for the Southern States, as our winters are coder than in Europea. But the experiment was worth trying, and it may be that from the exuberance of vegetable growth in our ponds these fish will grow larger than was expected.

A large number of letters from experimenters in cultivating fish are printed with the report, and they indicate gratifying success.

and they indicate gratifying success.

INSECT LIFE IN NEBRASKA.

Peculiarities of the Birds, Grasshoppers, Ants

and Fleas on the Western Prairies. INDIANOLA, Neb., Sept. 21.-The drought has driven most of the settlers out of southwestern Nebraska, but the portion of the animal kingdom which "own not man's dominion" have remained, and the lower order of these is especially well represented. The insect world seem to enjoy the drought. The hotter and the dryer it is the better they appear to like it. They have things pretty much their own way, as they manage to find enough to eat, and have few enemies, for birds are scarce, and they will not come until grain fields and shady groves

There are still a few timid antelopes scattered over these plains, but they are fleet of foot and very shy. We have two kinds of inck rabbits the black tailed and the white tailed. Otherwise they are much alike. Both are famous for speed, and travel almost as fast as sound. The size of their ears will compare favorably with the ears of a donkey. The amusing prairie dog lives peace oly in villages along the streams. He harmoniously shares his burrow with the small, drowsy, dirt-colored prairie owl. The owl patiently sits at his door, rolling its large eyes around, and looks for all the world like a housekeeper who is waiting for a husband gossiping on the street corners to come home to dinner. Possibly the dog may be out in the bay fleid. In the morning he mows his grass, and in the evening he stores it away for his next winter's feed. The spotted rattlesnake sometimes cohabits with them, but it is suspected that his visits are not of an amicable nature. streams. He harmoniously shares his burrow

his next winter's feed. The spotted rattiesnake sometimes cohabits with them, but it is suspected that his visits are not of an amicable nature.

Birds are scarce, and there are no singers among them. There is about as much music in the crow as in any we have. The little striped groundbird sometimes tries to sing, but the effort only shows that it never received any musical culture, and, what is worse, possesses no musical ability. We have a counterfeit white-poorwill, a perfect imitation of his Eastern cousin in habits and appearance, even to the white spots on the wings, but he is as voiceless as a shadow except when circling through the air of an evening. Then he utters a deep, weird sound, something like rusty thunder. There is a little harmiess, obayful lizzard which seems to be of no earthly use, but it appears to enjoy life all the same. It is about five inches long when grown, and ash-colored and sealy on the back, but smooth and white below. It has a long snaky tail, and a head like a spaniel, which it carries high in the air.

This is a great country for bugs. If Nebraskians were what they are called. Bug Eaters, they would certainly not be in want. All imaginable kinds of bugs are here—black, red, green, blue, yellow, and every shade between if fat, round, square, triangular, tong, broad, and deformed; bugs so small you can hardly see them, and bugs two inches long, with a pair of circular pinchers in front, almost large enough for ice hooks. Persons who want to raise potatoes, even when there is no drought, must pick the bugs from the vines as faithfully as bovs pick blackberries. Besides the Colorado beetle, there are a number of other potato bugs still more voraclous.

Grasstoppers, too, are abundant, but the regular Kansas hopper is not here in force, We have hoppers built after every model and dipted in hearity every color used by an artist. Then there is the clown hopper, dressed in a tash-fifting suit of red, white, and green, in triangular patches and the mouse-colored, fish-shaped hopper, wi ready to take his place. The worst of it is that while one cannot sing more than five minutes without catching his breath, there are always some waiting to strike in where he leaves off. So they keep it up without intermission. If you walk over the prairie toward the wind, scores of grasshoppers fly up, and seem to aim straight for your nose, pelting you in the face ike hall.

straight for your hose, pelting you in the face like hail.

The ant family is an interesting species. They are here full sizes, both black and red. The most numerous is what we call army ants. They scatter over these prairies by the quintillions. They are black, about an eighth of an inch long, and are flerce, stern, and sullen, with the right characteristics for soldiers. Sometimes they march in columns of great length, and pay no attention to you whatever. If you lay an obstruction in their way, they do just as a railroad company would do under similar circumstances—they remove it if they can; if not, they bridge it over. If this is not practicable, they lay at the track around. Once I put a layer of powdered alum across their way. Alum they shun like poison. A number carried earth and quickly bridged it over. I then put a layer of nam on their bridge. That sent them around it. They are a hunting tribs and will. and quickly bridged it over. I then put a layer of alum on their bridge. That sent them around it. They are a hunting tribe and will kill and ear whatever comes in their way. I have frequently watched the conflet between a number of these and a large red ant nearly an inch long. The little fellows seize the giant by the least, and, despite his struggles, hold on. The giant picks up all the assailants he can reach and clips them in two, but it avails him intie, for there are always others to take hold, and though the struggles may last for hours, he is sure to be worried as death, as escape is impossible. A small number take their victim in hand at a time, just enough to easily handle him, and the others go about their business as unconcerned as though they had been accustomed to such battles from infancy. When the victory is won they all join in and have a least. In this way they kill worms, flies grasshoppers, and dragon flies. Their victims are sometimes larger than a hundred ants. Woe to any of these when once the little building ath has fastened his fangs on their legs. It is something pathelie to witness the fearful struggle for lite and the terrible death throe of even a little insect in the wilderness.

In this recapitulation the fliamust not be forgotten; but he is too magnanimous to let one forget him him. It is hard to forget him might or day. It is said that he is stronger than a hon. It may be. He is certainly a more disagreeable bedfellow than an orimarily civilion would be. He is an ironelad little heathen. You may rub him between your thumb and flager, if you ever get him there, units you would think a buckshot would be flattened out, and when you leose your grasp to seek at his remains, like as not he will hon to nowhere, so far as you can see, on the first jump. He is clothed in better armor than any kinght of old ever were. The shell of a snapping furtle is no comparison. They are very humoreas, and have no regard for age or sex. On special occisions they jump in a manner to put to shane all o

trivel is to take it afoot, and they have such a business-like manner of planting their rough-shool heels in the surface over which they travel at every step, as to make you wish they would stop and go to work at ones. Some degant propie may resist the instinct of nature when a flea painfully trudges over their bodies, but the twitching of the facial muscles plainly tells that all is not well. Viewel from any standpoint desired, catching fleas is a fine art.

David Elden. 6190

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN- Sir: An amusng incident bappened in our village resterday. An ago-torse grown old in service and turned out on the high ray, was found placarded with the figures \$321. This way, way found practice with the increases, and the fid not pieces some of the article scales and the President in the Garffeed Chile was appeared to. An attempt was made to explain the sid made had with more than usual ble mad spirit be made a dive into the surre of the various President. After making things heely the was fluidly got out through the backshoor. This how tree was taken as a serious matter by our Republicans, and a connects was held about it.

The many contents were the surrous matter by the contents of the contents was held about it.

To run Epiron of Tun Sex-Sic. This noon, when there was not a breath of air stirring, a Gaeffeld banne fell in a heap, burying beneath its folds several Republi fell in a freap, burying formath its own with a figure a Stab which had been chashed on the sale walks and stops to failing the burner demolished a chimney to which it was attached with a give rope. By a smooth countered the owner of the midding has ordered 250 tricks in re-pair the damage.

por the dampie South Norwalk, Sept 29. To the horos or The Sen-No. I are by looking at ay list of subscribers to the Law Telephone that the Jaion Pacific number is 3.25. Anything significant in half Politiwith the others, any way.

New York, Sept 29

To rise Entrino of The Sun-Sp. In a small Republical revenues to the other evening I estanted 32 weeks of the 17 september 20 mag. Graphical Science (Sp. 17 september 20 mag.)

Shall Washington's Counsels be Heeded! TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-SIC: I was very such gratified at reading in Your issue of to-day, under the cape in a "George Washington on Roscoe Cank-ing," the words of wisdom attered by the Vather of his

A FORMER HEPEBLICAN. Dr. George E. Moore.

Among the passengers by the Scythia, yesterday, for Europe, was Dr George E. Moore, 16-use Surgeon of the Chambers Street Hospital, in which his faithful a vyice has a one for him good fame in his procession will have of friends in the community.

BROOKLYN'S WATER SUPPLY.

Steps Taken to Prevent Waste-The Supply

in the Storage Reservoir. Water Purveyor Milne was yesterday instructed by City Works Commissioner French of Brooklyn to begin at once, in view of the impending failure of the water supply, to make a thorough inspection of every house in the city, and where any of the plumbing apparatus is found to be leaking to the slightest degree to leave a notice with the occupant to repair the same within twenty-four hours. If the leaks are not repaired in that time the fact must be reported to the Purveyor, and then, if the re-

reported to the Purveyor, and then, if the repairs are not made, the water will be cut off from the premises under the power granted to the department by the charter. Commissioner French believes that the waste of water can be greatly reduced in this way, as he thinks much defective plumbing exists in the city.

The water in the storage reservoir at Hampstead was yesterday said to be only 3 feet 7½ inches deep, and Chief Engineer Van Buren said that it would be difficult to draw upon it if it should sink another foot. He hoped immediate action would be taken to increase the surply by connecting Watts's Pond and Springfield Brook with the conduit.

The Domestic Money Order Business. WASHINGTON, Sept. 29 .- A statement of the domestic money order transactions of the Post Office Department for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1880, has just been completed. It shows that during the year 7,240,557 orders for \$100,352,818 have been issued. 7.240.557 orders for \$100.352.818 have been issued, scannet \$88.254.461 for the previous decal year. The fees and premiums received by Postmasters during the year amounted to \$817.64156, or \$117.827 more than for the fleed year ending June 38, 1876. The commissions paid to Postmasters and existences for clerk bire, &c. amounted to \$80.316.50. Certain items of expresses for allories to employees in the Post Office Department and in the Auditority office, and for stationery, which have been paid by law out of general appropriations, but which are justly charreshle to the Money trider Bureau, amount to about \$240.000 leaving \$17.576 as the net revenue of the money order business for the last facilities.

A Democrarie Bolt in Boston. BOSTON, Sept. 29.-The Democratic Convention in the Fourth Congressional District last night had an excited session, which continued from early in the evening until 2:30 this morning, at which hour the sup porters of Representative Leopold Morse left the Couplings, where the Convention was held, and William Gaston was nominated for Congress by acclemation The Morse men proceeded to Parker's, where they non-lined Charles Levi Woodbury for Presidential elector. The daston include nominated Charles Albert Prince to Presidential elector.

Lureeny of Public Money. RICHMOND, Va., Sept. 29.-City Sergeant N. M Lee was before the police court this morning charged with larceny of public funds by false pretences. Sergeant Lee's arrest is the result of two indictments four scanic live a great of the fresh of the fluctuage Court, in which he is charged with felonionally obtaining, through the Auditor of Public Accounts and the State Treasurer, \$1.450 for sundry criminal charges in connection with the clothing of prisoners confined in the city Jul. Exam-lation was postened until this evening, and Lee was committed to jul, bail being refused.

Philadelphia's Democratic Nominations. PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 29.-The Democrats in

Pattison for Comptroller, Henry D. Freeman for Clerk of Quarter Sessions, and Henry Leffman, M. D., for Coroner, In the District Attoriety's Convention the Sheppard fac-tion, headed by William McNailin, Folted and nominated Furnan Steppard, and in the regular Convention H. S. Hagert was nominated.

Hancock Enthustasm in Williamsburgh,

The Thirteenth Ward Central Hancock and neeting at their club rooms at Broadway and Seventh street, Williamsburgh, on Tuesday evening. Dr. Joseph Greamer, the Chairman, delivered a short address, and then introduced Judge Gale, the speaker of the evening then introduced Judge Gale, the speaker of the evening. Judge Gale sakh hist he was one of the men who helped to make the Berublican party, but when they became so corrupt from long continued power he went over to the Democratis. He attacked Garfield, and said that the Berublican party made all the charges aromethins, and now wented to deny them. In speaking of the bresent prosperity of the country, he said that the Republicans claimed that it was all dee to them and Mr. Hayes, and that was one of their many mistakes. The present Administration is Democrane, and simply goes under the name of a Republican Administration. Is not Mr. Hayes filling Samuel J. Tiblen's chair, and done his duty? Am darfield is one of the men who put Mr. Hayes where he is. The speaker was frequently interrupted by appliance.

Why Garfield Desires to be Elected.

CLEVELAND, Onio, Sept. 29.-The National ub Executive Committee returned last night from Men-r, where it paid its respects to Gen. Garfield. Chairnan McVeigh of Lilinois explained to Gen. Garfield the se sincerely hoped for the success of the Republics

Suicide of a Lawyer and his Client. PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 29.-Yesterday aftercon the body of a lady wearing a black silk dress, kid gleves, and two gold rings was hund fleating in the Del-

Yale Students Forbidden to Parade.

NEW HAVEN, Sept. 29,-The Yale College culty, at a unceting to-day, decided to forted the stuleats from parading in political processions for the present, in consequence of the destruction of the Hancock lag on Saturday night

Gen. Hancock was visited yesterday by Gen. Fade Hampton of South Carolina, who spent an hour with him. Representative Randell Gibson of Louisiana onest negroes and carpet baggers joisted upon it

How Lottery Tickets are Often Sold.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: It is well where than in the offices of the dealers, when necessity required it, through the interference of the police. This was particularly the case a few years are, when meet of the dealers in the civ were agreeded, and I say this from the dealers in the civ were agreeded, and I say this from the control of the dealers of the test of the test. The trials will be a subject of the test of the control of the dealers of the playing is being carried out it to the dealers of the marking in a street, out if Procklyn, Jersey City, in the pack of the willage bear by all which the packs of the control of the packs of the street, and the packs of the street, and the packs of th where than in the offices of the dealers, when necessity

To the Editor of The Sun-Sir. Knowing at Tau Sew sets its face against fraud and deception of very description. I wish to call its attention to a mostry description. I wish to call its attention to a most strong trained carried on in this site. I refer to the retail of a colors. There are those and of retailors of charter of viscits, and I do not believe a most con yet a contin-cion here except to exception and the exception of the claim. This is no happing of the exception an hardly yet a growing Hawana class. There are al-secut. This is a miscrable fraud. What are we prove to lo about it?

The Great Host. A mighty host, full fifty thousand men, in column

marching. In pride and pomp and circumstance of peace, with With bright transparencies upheld, all bearing stirring

With flacs of many lands, and bright star spangled ban ners waving, With bombs and rockets, fires, red, white, and blue, the heavens lighting,
With somes that stir the blood, and cheers and shouts that

rouse the welkin,

And steady, ceaseless tramp that shakes for hours the city's pavements, A host of freemen, lone and muscle, train and under Who know rail well their rights, and knowing such, will

dare maintain them.

Against all comers, who uphold injustice and corruption And hold, utblushing fraud in the very highest places. Lond laughing they to scorn the rulers venal still sterying.
The o'or long suffering, defined, and detrauded people, Whe, bindly and in confidence, ebected them to office To serve as servants, but to rate as a buttary masters, tenoring those while devaded them to high distinctions

orgettine in their arrogance, in their pride of place and Their eather their duty, honor, principle, and could

The vanguard Was this proud common if a host fromendous and

o'erwise inneg. Wheels in November next will march from ocean unto occan. Acress the Continent, and sween from power the venal

THEFT.
Who have disgraced themselves and our fair land with Whose days of dark missioneds are mumbered, and whose

doom is certain!

BUNBEAMS.

-Spain, with only 17,000,000 of inhabitants, ens out yearly twice as much wheat as does Italy with

s,000,000 of inhabi anta. -" If you shoot my dog I'll shoot you," aid Van Buren to Hunt, at Tuscola, Ill. The dog and Bunt in a minute lay dead on the ground. -Queen Margherita of Italy, attended by

a trilliant suite, is passing the autumn on Lake Maggiers, -The debt of Italy is now nearly two bil-

ions of dollars, yet a Rome journal reports that "Barea tothschild speaks encouragingly of our finance, si" —The London Times says that the bills thich the House of Lords rejects may be few, but the number which it prevents from being brought forward

at all are probably not lew. -The famous 13-year-old violinist, Teresa. Tus, has been challenged by another 13 year-old aspirant from Ancona to an exhibition of their respective skill on the violin in Paris. Both are girls.

-Prince Albert Victor and Prince George have joined their old ship, the Bacchante, for another long cruise of ten months. They start first for Vigo. Their father, the Prince of Wales, saw them off.

—Prince Gortchakoff, who is a terrible

sufferer from rhoumatism and neuralgia, has engaged quarters at Palermo for the winter. Russian doctors say he could not survive another winter at St. Petersburg. -A minstrel performer proudly adver-

tises himself in the amus-ment papers as "the largest-menthed comedian in the world," and adds: "Many envy and imitate me, but there is none can compete with me," -A girl was frightened to death by a dream, at West Chester, Pa. She was recovering from typhoid lever, and was so weak that, awakening in terfor, the violent action of her heart proved instantly fotal ... There is a lively demand at Wilkesbarre,

Pa., for plaster from Knock chapel since Kate Miles, who had all her life been a helpless cripple, reported her-self cured in a single night by bathing her deformed foot -Sarah Bernhardt is making a sensation n Europe over the duties charged by the "tyrant Cus

tom House officers" of New York on her dresses. It is the subject of a leading editorial in the Telegraph and sev -Prospectors in the Magdalena Mounains, New Mexico, descended through a small aperturo into a cavern, in which they found the skeleton of a man.

It is believed that he had been put there by Indians and -A hungry tribe of Crow Indians came upon a herd of 4.000 buffaloes in Montana, and chased them to the Yellowstone River, which was a rushing tor-

rent at that place. The eager hunters drove the beasts into the stream, and hundreds of them were swept away. A number of the Indiana, too, were drowned. -A woman was murderously assailed in Clinton County, Kansas, and a lynching party was soon formed to hunt the villain. Henry Bird loined the mob and was foremost in the search. At length a scratch on his neck drew attention, and other evidence convinced his companions that he was the man whom they sought.

they hanged him promptly. -John Moran was under engagement to marry Lettie Church, at Sandy Lane, Ala. He descried her and went to live in an adjoining county. When told of his perfidy, she prayed that he might be punished by instant death. It chanced that at exactly that hour he was killed by the fall of a tree. Lottle believes that her prayer caused his death, and is cruzed by remorse.

-Moody and Sankey have of late labored separately, and stortes of a disagreement between them have been told. These have generally related to the profit on the extensive sale of Sankey's hymn books. But the two evangelists are to be paired again next with ter for a revival campaign in San Francisco, where preparations are making for a powerful onelaught on sin.
-Young Flood, son of the Bonanza king, was out on a spree in Sau Francisco with a cierk of his father's bank. The cierk, though his salary was small,

would not allow himself to be outdone by Flood in the

lavish expenditure of money; and the latter, when he got sober, reasoned that his companion was a defaulter. An investigation confirmed that theory. The clerk had stolen \$4,000 from the bank. -Old Pop Reed, gasman of the Walnut Street Theatre, Philadelphia, has retired after fifty-mx years of service. "When I went there," he says, "all the lights we had on the stage were the footlights-a number of oil lamps fixed to a loard. When they wanted

a dark scene the prompter rang a bell and we lowered the board with the lamps under the stage, and raised it again when a light scene was wanted." -High on the almost perpendicular side of a cliff on the Kentucky River, in Jessamine County, is a small shelf of rock. On that perch is Jun Johnson, a fugitive horse thief, and in the vicinity are a party of

less pursuer, and the rest dare not approach within range. The siege will be maintained until he is starved on -In "Adrienne Lecouvreur" Rachel wors only one really splendid dress—in the green room scene—and her costume as Romae, in "Bajazet," was a present from a French ambassador at Constantinople. and had been bought for fifty Turkish pounds. In the single part of From From Mile, Sarah Bernhardt has

pent more on her sture than Rachel spent in the course of a whole year on dresses required for twenty characters. -George Muller, a San Francisco music ncher, fell in love with two of his pupils. Ella reciprocated his passion, while Lizzle did not, and, of course he wanted to marry the one he couldn't get. Lizze's re-tural so grieved him that he resolved upon sounds Taking Elia out on the bay in a best, he explained his

intention to her. Though piqued by his preference for her rival, she tried to persuade him not to drown him self, and for a long time held him in the boat; but he finally got free, and plunged overboard. -Charles Schneider was a trusted bookkeeper for John Gressius, a Cincinnan stove manufac-turer. He married his employer's daughter, and was received. The change of fortune ruised the young man. As a suitor for Miss Grossins's hand, he had treated her with the utmost consideration; as her husband, he was cruel and inconstant. As an employee in the manufacture of the manufactur tory, he had been honest and efficient, as a partner, he embershed the firm's money, neglected the business, and became a drunkard. His father in law at length threat-

mined effort to murder the whole family, -It is stated that Queen Victoria is about to express her approbation of the conduct of Gon Rob-erts by granting permission to his mother and sives to because for the their present apartments at Hampton Court. The services performed and the moste of award ing them seem curiously disorpportionate, and free quarters at liampton Court are not at all the normand bless ng implied in the privilege of residing there. apartments certainly look out on a charming park, but the runner of petty quarrels among the response of the royal nospitality would point to anything out a tranquil chilling of an aged lady's days in the palace by the Thannes. It will be proposed to give a special grant to seen. Roberts for his services in without to continuing

-Baldness is more common among women than most people have use a few at a fashion cor-respondent of the Chesses Peopler is to be believed.

"There is now performing in this city," she says. "an English actress, whose deviate is not a more stage as-sumption; she is naturally foil of it. Desiring to see some or the gashelt sights of the city, she arranged with a gar blow to recent the. She proposed to dress to a man. Yet can't discuss yourself so that they we the deveryous he said. Thaw it I's she replaced in the Land and don't be to the boy. She puiled if the bound was, and disclosed a pate perfectly burners then and close cropped at the sides. 'Who'd supplies that issued to a woman't she asked. 'Nubelis, he collect. They made the tour unsuspected."

-Happy Cal Wagner, the popular negro prices of admission, and the authoric drink and smoke in their seats. In an interview with an Engager reporter Wagner sett. "You see, me and the rest of the gains of high-tended fakes, and it breaks us all up to look out it rout and see that we are playing to a lot of differs built if whom are authored to a beer cases and the other harr purffice away at clearing many and no real lattles in the rouse. The micrographic (in), sure's verticity. Notice soy, the project isn't what it used for was, or real artists like us wouldn't have to play in such hard linck." On the evening after this was published be was hissed on his ap-pearance at Henck's. He endravored to applicate to the the andience would not hear han, and he was comes ~ 4 to retire from the stage.

-Thirteen of the widows of Brigham Storing still free in the Line House at Salt Lake. Their shares of the estate were \$21/70 each, according in the will, but by threatening higation they obtained about \$10.00 more. They receive, however, but the mounds. plotte more. They receive, however, out the mounts from their processy; but that is sufficient to give thour the house hold as it used hint, she may "We hard very through "Ny nation's rained made and a gard and in the same to be not most since the two holds were and challen met of the parton, while we had prayers and singing. People have "feel assistant made in the word tables are well as one what were had a rand till a did a since one was a set of a since one with the vental and with the since of an are till a did a since one was a set of a since one was the since of the since one was a set of a since one was a set of a since one was the since of the